CUBA'S TOBACCO KING AND THE STORAGH 25 YEARS

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.



Havana, July 21.—It was in the biggest cigar factory of the world, situated near the sea on the sage of Havana, that I met Cuba's tobacco king. I ben Guertan Tobacco company.

This company controls twenty-three of the leadin, brands of Havana cigars, owns 22,000 a. . . of the finest tobacco iands and employs 1.00 more men than Xenophon led on 5 march to the sea.

It is now paying interest on about \$12.6000 worth of mocks and bonds, and is present the finest tobacco in about \$12.6000 worth of mocks and bonds, and is the color is caused by the sun, and is the plants are less liable to be injured by insects or the winds."

TOKATOO TRUST AND PRICES.

"Does not the Tobacco Trust raise the

perhaps the higgest feature of our com-mercial invasion of Cuba.

It is now paying interest on about \$12-\$60,000 worth of stocks and bonds, and is one of the branches of the American To-bacco Trust, which represents altogether a capital of about \$50,000,000, and selis to-bacco to all the world. TOKACCO TRUST AND PRICES.

"Does not the Tobacco Trust raise the prices of cigats. Mr. Bock? Is not your combination such that you can fix your own prices and the public must pay?"

"We have no tobacco trust," said President Bock. "We are only a combination of tobacco manufacturers, united under one head in order to reduce expenses. As a result we can make chemer and better cigars than ever before, and for this reason the pure Havana cigar is cheaper now than it could possibly be under the old acco to all the world.

Don Gustavo Bock is a German by birth, but he speaks English fluently, and he has been so closely connected with the United States that he may be considered an

been so closely connected with the United States that he may be considered an American citizen.

He came to Cuha with three companions at the age of 28.

His companions died of yellow fever, but Mr. Bock thrived, mastered the tobacco business and male a fortune. He has been interested in every branch of tobacco production, and is to-day one of the leading authorities of the world on the rabing manufacturing and selling of fine tobacco. In our talk I asked him whether he was not affald that the new methods of cuitivation would enable other countries to compete with Cuba in tobaccos.

"Cuba has nothing to fear from the rest of the world," was the reply, "It is not what we have done, but wint God has done which has made this country produce fine tobacco.

"There is a part of France which yields the best grapes for champague, and there is a pocket of soil along the Rhine from which comes whe which sells for 330 a bottle. This is so notwithstanding the regions adjoining produce grapes which will not yield more than a 2-cent wine. It is the combustion of the soil and elimate that does it, and that combination is such that man cannot imitate it. It is the same here in tobacco. We have a little region called the Vuelta Abago, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, in the western part of the mountains, and the soil is such that it cannot be imitated. We have sent it cannot be imitated be independent of the mountains, and the soil is such that it cannot be imitated. We have sent it cannot be imitated. We have sent it cannot be imitated be independent of the mountains, and the soil is such that it.

of the mountains, and the soil is such that it cannot be imitated. We have sent samples of this soil to the scientists of the United States Agricultural Department. They have analyzed it, but so far they have failed to produce a similar soil anythere else. Even in the Vuelta Atajo not all the soil is good. There are some places better than others. The country has been processed just like a mining restor and One of the most successful farmers here

Greater.

One of the most successful farmers here is Louis Marx, an American, who has semething like 160 acres of shade tobacco situated within a short distance of Havman. His receipts from his tobacco last year were semethined like \$1,500 an acre or in all \$12,000. How much of this is profit I am analole to say, but the farm must ray exceedingly well.

Speaking of the tobacco lands of the Vacha Abajo a curious illustration of their value was seen in the treent extension of the Great Western Railway, which make down through Pinar del Rio. When this was planned it was found almost impossible to get the right of way.

The farmers would not give up the tobacco lands and one of them agreed to let the road cross his farm only upon the trainers and one of them agreed to let the road cross his farm only upon the trainers of a good price and the condition that he should be allowed to scrape the soil to the depth of one fost off of that rait taken by the read. This was agreed to the railroad hauling in other earth to fill in. The tobacco soil is shallow, but its constitution is such that with the proper treatment it continues to produce year after year.

WORLLES BIGGEST prespected just like a mining region, and the best-paying soil beds are new known. They are all owned and are all used for to-"Yes. The yield of such grades will never be greater than now. We may in-crease the cusp by more carvful cultiva-tion, but we cannot increase the area, for "But," said 1. "the population of the world is increasing. Where are our swells to get their flue clears when the globe has three billion inhabitants instead of fifteen

hundred millions, as now?
"I don't know," said Mr. Beck, "and it don't much matter, for you and I will not be here to supply them."
"How much of Cuba is now in to-"Less than 100,000 acres. I should say. About one-tenth of all the land cultivated is devoted to that crop. Much of this produces a good tobacco, but not the choitesat. That, as I have said, comes only from the

Vuelta Abajo, the region from where we get the leaves used in the Havana chars."

"Are there any cheap Havana chars."

"There are some classed as such but they never saw Clibs. The pure Havana tobacco costs so much to raise and to manufacture into clears that it cannot be said more cheaply then it is a little and to manufacture into clears that it cannot be said more cheaply then it is I it is a said. sold more cheaply than it is. It is safe to say that one cannot buy a good Havana cigar anywhere in the United States for less than 18 or 15 cents. Our cigars retail from 10 cents to \$1 each. What country takes the most high-riced clears, Mr. Bock? The United tates

"No: the best cigars go to England. The British buy more high-priced cigars than the Americans, and the tariff which is charged by our country upon tobacco prohibits us from taking the bulk of the product. We have to pay a tariff of about 125 per cent, so that cigars exist enormously more in the United States than in England. If the United States would cut its duty down to 25 per cent, the most of the Havana tobacco would go there. As it is, we can raise only a little more than 20,000,000 pounds of such tobacco, and of that amount the United States is consuming in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 north. This is only a fraction of the crop."

"How about tobacco raised under shade,

HAVANA TOBACCO.

bumming, some singing and others chatting as they went on with their work. There were about 400 in the room, and they were the most strenuous women workers I have ever seen. I asked as to their wages, and were told they were paid by the piece and that they each made from \$1.50 a day. The total wages of these 300 girls are more than \$500 a day. They are among the highest-paid women laborers of the world.

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They are among the highest-paid women laborers of the world.

The work was dirty, but the girls were surprisingly clean. They have dressing rooms with all 'toliet conveniences connected with the factory, and they powder and primp every day before leaving. Indeed, on the street one would not imagine them the same girls he had seen strippins tobacco.

All classes of labor in Havana clear factories are high. From this establishment no cigar goes out which costs less than 10 cents, and the most of these made retail from 25 cents to \$1. The best cigar rollers work by the piece, making much more. There are \$60 men in the factory whe do nothing but roll eigars, each makes his own kind of cigar and works on that kind year in and year out. Clegars are of many varieties, lean and fat, long and short, light and dark, his and little, pretty and ughy. The cigar-makers go in as boys and work at the trade oil their lives, learning it so well that the manufacture becomes almost automatic, and they could roil cigars in the dark.

A singular feature of these cigar factories are high. From this establishment no cigar goes out which costs less than 10 cents, and the most of those made retail from 25 cents to \$1. The best cigar rollers can deal to the wall high above the workers, stands or sits a man who reads for hours to the men and women lable to the wall high above the workers, stands or sits a man who reads for hours to the men and women lable to read and prepare them for the rollers get \$1.50 per day, and some at \$1.50 per day, and some at \$1.50 per day, and store

The men pay them out of their own wages. They are a feature of almost every factory in Cuba.

AMONG THE CIGAR PACKERS.

I spent some time in the rooms where the cigars are screed and packed ready for the market. Every one is gone over again and again. Those of the same color and size are put together, and after this they are laid just so in the boxes.

The ring labels of red and gold are put on by girls, who hold the labels between their lips in such a way that the dry ends are moistened by the saliva. The other ends are muciliaged, and the fastening is so done that the saliva does not touch the cigar nor carry any strange microbes to the mouth of the smoker.

Speaking of high-priced cigars, some of the loxes exported from that factory retail for \$\frac{\text{CM}}{2}\$.

They contain 1.699 cigars and are put up in cabluets which would be fine pieces of wall furniture. King Edward of England and other European monarche order such cigars, and I doubt not some which I handled may yet kiss the lips of a King.

During my stay in the factory I asked some questions about the care of cigars and how to smoke them. They should be kept in the boxes until used, and if possible, at a temperature of about \$\tilde{G}\$ degrees above zero.

A good Havana cigar is a delicate article. The leaves will take up meisture like a sponge and will abserb any impure air or bad smell. They evaporate as quickly as they absorb, and if the box is left open and exposed to extremes of heat or cold, moisture or dryness, the cigars are rulned. The experts tell me that Havana cigars is as foollish as he who would guip down fine old wine or fail to sip the brewing of the choicest Chinese tea.

FRANK G. CARPENTER. one year. Should a larger sum be needed for unforceseen expenses the expenditure must be approved by the Board of Alder-

COURT. A LARGE PART OF THE OF THE TRANSPORT OF THE TRANSP

hattan, siz mises in the Borough of the Bironx, one and one-half miles in the Borough of Brooklyn, and some scattering frontage in the other boroughs; built 11 new pers and platforms, with an area of 5,600,000 square feet; 17,500 linear feet of crib bulkheads, 5.8 miles of permanent sea wall, reclaimed 1,500 city lots from the sea, built eight new steel freight sheds on plers and two department docks, the last named valued at \$50,000. It also has a floating plant worth \$400,000.

The department has also expended, for

the revenue for the current year. It is estimated, will amount to \$4.00,000.

These figures are startling. Taking the figures of 1960 of \$3.600,000, at 3½ per cent capitalization they amount to a valuation of \$85.000,000, which has practically cost the city nothing, for, as shown above, the gross receipts exceeded the gross expenditures by \$1.500,000 since the department was organized. Analyzing the expenditures of the department, they show up as follows: Sixty-one per cent construction account, 24 per cent acquirement of water fronts, 15 per cent acquirement of water fronts, 15 per cent administrative and repairs and maintenance accounts. The department has jurisdiction over 441 miles of water front in the city of New York, 20 miles in the Bronz and 132 miles in the Borough of Brocklyn, the rest scattering through the other two boroughs. through the other two boroughs.

THE MUNICIPAL FERRY.

The municipal ferry authorized to take over the control of the present Staten Island system is under the supervision of this department. The boats are five in number and are the largest and fastest ferryboats in the world. The contract called for a sustained speed of eighteen miles per hour, and the boat recently launched at Baitimore has attained a speed of nineteen miles per hour. They are intended to give the residents of the Borough of Richmend rapid transit facilities with Manhattan and the rest of the world. The boats are to run on a ten-minute headway and are supposed to make the round trio in one hour from South Ferry to St. George. Staten Island. Their cost will be about 2,000.00, with something like B. 100.000 for repairs and construction of buildings and terminals at either and.

These boats are nearly completed and are unique in many ways.

Leaving these rooms we entered what michin be called the edgar factory proper.

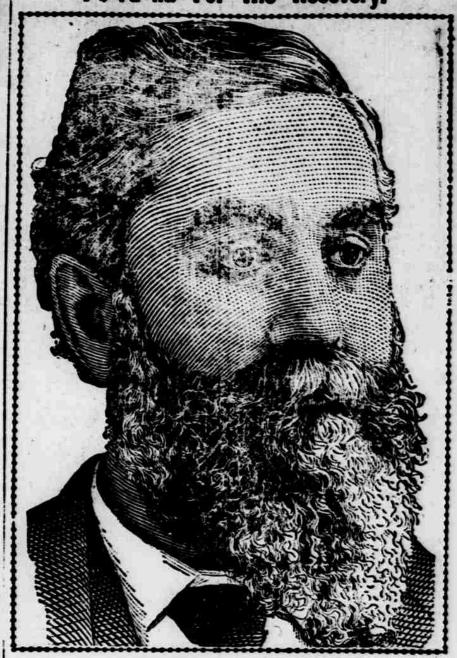
I mean the rooms where hundreds of men and women were making clears. The first hall was large. If you will imachine an are now and the equals one soldeeman's salary plus libraries and the holdy declared of girls, each with her sleeves rolled up to the elbew, her head bare and her some when her knows with to bacco bears and any many are some blace of the leaves half on the ton.

She picked up leat after leaf and togs with to the ments of the leaf into the harrel. The griss were of all clearses, colors and ages.

In 1833 the capital invested in municipalities ownling streets and leaf into the harrel. The griss were of all clearses, colors and ages.

In 1834 the capital invested in municipalities ownling streets rolling was provided the expenses of the Aquenduct with the stem, posting elsecticity. Municipalities were not allowed in work the train or electric car lines on the same and the provided the expenses of the Aquenduct was an excess as black as your boots, there a Chinese as vellow as gold. Increased the first were young and not a few gratts. Some were young and not a few gratts. Some were gratted and the provided the eight were post and provided the work the train or electric car lines until 188. The following are some tooks, there a Chinese as vellow as gold. Increased the gratter of the leaf provided the electric car lines until 188. The following are some tooks, there a Chinese as vellow as gold. Increased the gratter of the receipts of all colors and the provided the expenses of the Aquenduct with the eight were not allowed in work the train or electric car lines until 188. The following are some tooks, there a Chinese as vellow as gold. Increased the provided the expenses of the control of the never the provided the expenses of the department. The fund of the individual not to be burdened even with the steries of government; and the individual not to be burdened even with the steries of the leaf provided the expenses of th

Congressman Botkin Gives Praise to Pe-ru-na For His Recovery.



EX-CONGRESSMAN BOTKIN, OF WINFIELD, KAS.

Hon. J. D. Botkin, Ex-Congressman, Winfield, Kas., writes: "It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines, Peruna and Manulin "I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington

Increased these troubles.

"A few bottles of your medicines have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure.

"Perma is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrant affections."

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE: Mr. F. R. Cox, Center Oak, Pa., writes:
"I was taken with hemorrhages of the stomach and had from one to three a
year. The doctors said my stomach could not be cured, and it was only a question of how soon one of these spells would kill me and I was given up several

"I finally wrote to you, and you said that if it was not a cancer or a tu Peruna would cure me. I commenced taking Peruna right away and have a had one of those spells since. I am an old seldler, one of Phil Sheridan's Ri

of the Aqueduct Commission, the profit from water to the city is very small.

The estimated value of the water plant of the city of New York is in the neighborhood of \$123.90.000; that is, the Croton watershed and water areas on Long Island. The cost to the city of water is supposedly \$29 per million gallons. There were no figures obtainable at the office of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, owing to the absence of the Commissioner, so the figures used above were taken from the report of the Finance Department and elsewhere.

STREET OF EANING DEPARTMENT.

STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Finance Department and elsewhere.

STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized as a city department under Mayor Grace, the first Commissioner being Mr. Coleman. Formerely it was under the direction of the Police Department, Captain Williams being at one time the head of the department. The department never seemed to be taken seriously by the city officials until the appointment of Colonel Waring by Mayor Strong as Commissioner. Under the able minagement of Commissioner Waring the streets for the first time became really clean, and by the strict enforcement of the civil-service regulations the employes became insbued with an esprit de cores that produced magnificent results.

The Commissioner intends building twelve incherators in all, each one being better than those now building. They are to be distributed in different parts of the city for motives of economy. The ashes from the incinerators have a value as fertilizer, and will be used to beautify the parks. From clean garbage and waste that cannot well be burned Major Woodbury is filling in and reckiming land on Riker's Island. There have already been filled in sixty-five acres, with a real estate valuation of \$12.000 per acre, and the department is now at work filling in a buildhead on the opposite side of the island that will reckim for the city 175 additional acres of land, with the same valuation as above. The Commissioner hopes that with the improvements contemplated and in good working order the department will cost the city nothing save the salaries of the seepers.

cost the city nothing save the salaries of the sweepers.

The depairment last year had an appro-priation of under \$5.00.00 for the boroughs of Manhactan, Brooklyn and the Bronx; by the courter the president of the bor-oughs of Queens and Richmond are Cour-missioners of Street Cleaning in their re-spective boroughs.

There are an average of 5.00 employes, 1,30 horses and 1.20 carts. The depart-ment received as an income from the picking privilege the tidy sum last year of \$80,000. The push cart and fish peddier nulsance has been put under control.

EXCITEMENT FATAL TO WOMAN

Proposed Birthday Reunion Overtaxed Aged Mrs. Giberson, REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Atlantic City. N. J. Aug. 5.-Excited Atlantic City. N. J., Aug. 5.—Excited over the prospects of meeting her family in a big birthday reunion. Mrs. Sarah Giberson died in her bed on her seventy-fourth birthday. She was found shortly after by grandchildren, who arrived at the house to assist in celebrating their grandmether's birthday.

Heart disease, brought on by over-exertion, is given as the cause of death. Five children and numerous grandchildren survive her.

"Wild Man" is Cought.

ADELET SPECIAL

Lewiston, Me., Aug. 5.—The wild man who created such a sensation at Poland Spring has been captured and identified as Peter Harding of this city, who is now believed to be violently insane.

of Car After Motorman Had Turned His Head to Avoid Seeing Girl Killed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, Aug. 5.—A heroine is 10-yearold Rosse Kaiser, who rescued her 6-yearold stater. Hildia, from the whoele of a
trolley car when the motorman had turned
his head, after setting the brakes that he
might not see the little one ground to
death, and when scores of spectators had
shricked in horror.

With her sister and mother, Mrs. John
Kaiser, No. 200 West One Hundred and
Thirty-third street, Rosle was on her way
home after a day's outing, and was riding
in a Mount Vernon car going north on
Third avenue. At One Hundred and
Thirty-eighth street the car started to
cross the tracks, at the moment a southbound car was crossing the intersection.
A blinding flash of lightning and a peni
of thunder startled Hilda from her seat,
and she fell to the floor, rolling out upon
the track directly in front of the southbound car.

Mrs. Kaiser screamed and swooned.
Passengers rese in their seals and cried
out incoherenty to the motorman. Per-

Mrs. Kaiser screamed and swooned. Passengers rese in their seats and cried out incoherently to the motorman. Persons at the crowded intersection, which is a transfer point, gasped in horror, but none could rush to the resue.

Roste quickly dropped to the floor, alid out beneath the railing and almost threw herself at the prostruct body of her sister. In a second, and with the southbound car catching her dress, she pulled the Bittle one from the track.

In a moment she was confronted by two dangers, as the space between the cars is marculy wide enough for a cool-headed man to stand safely. But Roste did not lose her head. Hugging her little sister closely to her, she stood quietly between the two cars until they had rushed past her.

Persons on both sides of the atreet thought that both children had been killed, and when little Rosie was seen holding her sister, both unharmed, cries of joy went up from the women, and scores of them surrounded the little heroine, hugging and klesing her.

Read Republic Want Ads every day.

BOY OF 15, UNARMED, FRIGHTENS OFF THUGS. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Harrisburg Pa. Aug. 5.—Frank Mer-lina. a Harrisburg fruit dealer, and Ed-ward Purney, a layear-old boy, were held up on a lonely road near Duncannon by three highwaymen. three highwaymen.
One drew a raror and riashed Merlina on the head, while another started into the wagon from the rear, but young Farney threw back his hand to his his pocket as if to draw a revolver, and the man stest, soon followed by the others. Neither Merlina nor Forney was armed.
Meriha was brought home unconscious, but is recovering.

Rosy Cheeks in **Every Glass of** CIDER The Most Healthful, Refreshing Summer Drink, Recome Sterilized, Carbonated, Non-Alcoho MYS COO

IT CONTAINS NO PRESERVATIVE. OUR BOOK ON CIDER PREE.
AMERICAN PRIFF PRODUCT CO., Rochester, N. Y.

The SCUDDERS-GALE GROCER CO, M. Louis, No., and Colve, III., DESTRIBUTER.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP A SUCCESS IN NEW YORK Since 1870 the Dock Department has acquired for the city's ownership eighteen miles of water front on the island of Manual Martan, six miles in the Borough of the

Large Number of Public Univios in Control of Eastern Metropolis Include City's Docks, Worth \$85,000,000 and Municipal Ferries, the Largest in the World-Some Well-Managed Depart-

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 5.—Large bodies of people think as a rule in waves of thought that move in constantly widening rapples, like those made by an object falling into a pool of water. The question of municipal ownership was agitated by Henry George in the early eightles and created a profound impression throughout the world.

In this country it then seemingly died out for awhile, only to return lately with greater force than ever to plague the pollticlans. Here in this country we are just

ticians. Here in this country we are just

creater force than ever to magne the politicians. Here in this constrive we are just emerging from our swaddling clothes regardling this question, as compared with European countries, who, so far as any meighalities are concerned, are putting into practice the theory of muricipal ownership all along the line.

Here in New York we are very far advanced on the road of municipal ownership, much more so than other American cities, but way behind those cities of anywhere equal ropulation in Europe. Not taking into account those others and thicked where a fixed charge is always on the debit side of the ledger, such as administrative, executive, legislative and tritlead departments, we have departments here that are not only self-supporting but in some instances have made for the city many millions of dollars.

We will take so first those countries outside of the United States and make a consourison, commencing with our near neighbor. Canada, and following in their order, Austria, Frame and Engiand.

TANGIBLE FORM IN CANADA

| run Turkish baths. Manchester owns its run Turkish baths. Manchester owns its own ship chand. Out of its municipal transway profits Sheffield has appropriated \$2,000 for the erection of shops that it now rents Torquay owns a rabbit war-rent St. Helen's supplies sterilized milk; Hall owns a crematory; Doncaster and Chester own race-track courses, the for-mer actually menuging the races; Bourne-morth owns a few off courses. mouth owns a fine golf course and winter gardens; West Ham, a borough of Lon-don, owns a stone-fine factory; Belford and Liverpool own hotels.

and Liverpeol can hotels.

Liverpeol is one of the foremost cities in municipal socialism. It owns the waterworks. The docks, amounting to a vast investment of several hundred millions of dollars, are municipalized in a modified sense by having all the profits arising therefrom no to improvements, instead of into the peckets of a private corporation. It operates the street cars, it mapples electric light and power it has the largest and public bath system in the world and tric light and power it has the largest and public bath system in the world, and we creating the largest Turkish bath in Europe it provides public laundries for ear, it furnishes flowers and plants for the windows in the slums, it sells sterillard and "humanize!" milk to the poor mathers at cest, it provides dwellings for the very near, the dispossessed tenants of the demollahed unsanitary dwellings of the slums.

the slame.

Notting ham has a large sewerage farm which have a profit of \$30,000 from live stock and \$12,300 from butter and milk. Wolverhamnton has an income of \$22,500 from the same kind of a farm, and Hirmingham receive \$125,000 from a like source.

low, but its constitution is such that with the proper reactings if continues to produce a reacting of the continues to produce the proper reactings if continues are all forginal order. ANAIDA.

The United States actually smokes forty or first million Havana smoking too its made actors and all saids a vast amount of Havana smoking too its made there and to Cultons solid as a vast amount of Havana smoking too its made there and to Cultons solid saids a vast amount of Havana smoking too its made there and to Cultons solid saids a vast amount of Havana smoking too its made there and to Cultons solid saids a vast amount of Havana smoking too its made there and to Cultons solid saids a vast amount of Havana smoking too its made there are no controlled to the control of the said to the control of the said to the control of th

The department has also expended, for which it receives no credit and from which it derives no income. \$3,500,000 for haiding piers and providing wharfage accommodations for the various city departments needing same. It has also built seven new recreation piers for the enjoyment of the people, at a cost of \$50,000, and at an annual expense to the department of \$50,000.

nual expense to the department of \$100.00.

The figures given are those of December 21, 1802, and do not give the expenditures and improvements since that time. The department from 1870 to January 1, 1901, expended altogether \$51,000,000 and the total revenue from all sources during the period amounted to \$52,500,000, showing a grass excess of revenue over expenditure of \$1,500,000. The receipts for 1841, the first year the department was in business, amounted to \$317,000. With the improvements now under way and those completed since 1862 the revenue for the current year, it is estimated, will amount to \$4,000,000.

These figures are startling. Taking the

THE MUNICIPAL FERRY.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized about 1845, to take over the old Manhattan Water Company. Since then the city has spent millions on her water system with the idea of perfecting the adequacy of the supply and the curity of the water. The Aqueduct Commission in bipartisan, composed of four members, two Republicate and two Democrats, aprointed by the Mayor and holding office during good behavior. Their mission is to furnish water to the Department of Water Supply Gas and Electricity, which in turn purveys it to the consumer, and though the Bureau of the Water Register collects the water tents and turns them over to the Finance Department, where irrelead of being a direct credit to the department as they should be they go meandering through the city's finances and finally disappear in the sinking fund.

Brains Rule the world. Grape-Nuts Food makes Brains

"Then the fine tobaccos of Cuba must always be limited, must they not, Mr. Bock?"

SMOKERS OF THE PUTURE.

ENGLISH SMOKE THE PEST.